

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1883.

No. 32.

LOCAL.

HEAVY rain on Monday last.

SEEDING is over except in very few cases.

WET weather this week has brought on the crops wonderfully.

NORRIS & CAREY's and J. A. Macdougall & Co.'s carts are expected in next week.

THE Catholic priest formerly stationed at Bear's hills has removed to Battle river.

OVER fifty tents of Indians are in town. They are preparing for another thirst dance.

X. St. Jean has sold his freighting outfit of horses and oxen to Mr. Majean of St. Albert.

J. HERBERT is having his mining scow fitted up in order to commence operations on the river shortly.

A LARGER number of European immigrants are coming to the North West this season than ever before.

M. McCauley left for the Athabasca landing on Thursday with three wagon loads of freight for the H.B.Co.

NOEL COURTEPATTE, who went to Slave Lake with horses for W. T. Thompson, arrived at St. Albert on the 2nd inst.

AN Indian woman named Fannie died in one of the tents near the Fort on Wednesday last. She was buried at St. Albert on Friday.

THE government money due the public school here, to the amount of \$225, arrived by last mail. This squares accounts up to the 1st of January.

SHAW's survey party, now at work in the vicinity of Calgary, will shortly commence surveying the line for the Calgary & Edmonton branch of the C.P.R.

THE following express matter arrived by last mail: St. George Jellet, two packages, Mrs. S. Taber, 1 package, Mrs. James G. Stewart, 1 package, and Oliver & Dunlop, 1 package.

THE Bear's hills Indians having finished seeding and being short of provisions have scattered around amongst the lakes hoping to shoot ducks enough to live on until harvest time.

W. T. THOMPSON's survey party is expected to reach Jasper house about August 15th, after having finished the 6th principal meridian from Peace river to the mountains. The party will come down the Athabasca by boat to the landing.

MR. CAREY possessed Lamb's freighting outfit with Brown & Curry's freight and Herbert's mining machinery, on five wagons, about forty miles south of Battle river. An English immigrant, named Stephens with his wife and family were in company.

MANY immigrants are reported to be starting out of Winnipeg for Edmonton, but they generally go to the end of the track, and if they come at all they will come by Calgary. Once the track is to Medicine Hat the distance to be travelled by this route is less than from Swift Current creek.

MAIL arrived on Sunday evening last at six o'clock, bringing eight bags of mail matter. P. Ballendine, contractor, accompanied it. It left for the east on Tuesday evening, taking 510 through and 57 way letters. Mr. Ballendine expects to make only one more trip, as the present contract will then have expired.

THE Regina Leader publishes some correspondence from Edmonton in which the writer alludes to a remark made by the bishop (of St. Albert) to the correspondent relative to the late elections. As the bishop was in Ottawa all winter and spring, this allusion would imply either that the remark was made in a very loud voice, that the correspondent has a very acute sense of hearing or that he has a very lively imagination.

THE first number of the Moose Jaw News arrived by last mail. It is a six-page twenty-four column paper, the same size as the Saskatchewan Herald—C. F. Ewer is editor and proprietor. The editor apologizes for any typographical errors that may be discovered in it by stating that he only arrived in Moose Jaw a week before the paper was issued and the plant only arrived two days before the date of issue. This is quick work. Notwithstanding this drawback the paper is in every way creditable to its manager.

THIRTY-THREE head of horses were stolen from Red Deer forks on the night of Sunday, May 27th, by Blackfeet Indians. Five head belonged to Pierre Lavallier, and 27 head to a widow who lives at the forks. The Indians came from the direction of Cypress hills, and a party followed them in the hope of getting the horses back. As Maple creek police station and the railroad line, along which a number of police are scattered, lie on the homeward route of the thieves there is a slight prospect of the horses being recovered.

SOME of the men of Sharphead's band of Stonies stopped W. Beatty's survey party from proceeding with their work of township surveying in the vicinity of Pipestone creek, during the early part of the week—at least this was the report that was brought in here. Later reports say that it was all a mistake, and that work was proceeding all right.

THE contracts for police supplies at Fort Saskatchewan were let on Monday last as follows: Beef, 15,000 lbs, A. Lang, 20c; cats, 30,000 lbs, H. Belcher, 43c; hay, 100 tons, P. Brunette, \$9; wood, 150 cords, P. Brunette, \$2.50; straw, 25 tons, P. Brunette, \$4.50. One tender was put in for supplying coal, but was withdrawn. The force will supply their own potatoes.

A. W. KIPPEN has finished surveying the portion of the H.B.C. reserve south of Main street or Jasper avenue into lots. He will inspect the lands of the company in the townships now surveyed in this vicinity, and report on them so that the company will be in a position to sell to any parties who may desire to purchase. He will then re-survey the reserves at St. Albert, Victoria, St. Paul, Ft. Pitt and other points.

A LETTER from J. A. Macdougall, dated Swift Current, May 21st, says that Messrs. Macdougall and Bannerman had arrived at that place about a week before. On the 21st Savard and Laderoute's carts were loaded with freight for the firm, and were to start for Edmonton at once. The loads were principally dry goods and boots and shoes. On arriving at Swift Current Mr. Macdougall was informed that the C.P.R. station at Qu'Appelle or Troy had been burned about the 10th of May, with its contents, including fifteen cases of dry goods shipped from J. W. Macdougall & Co., Montreal, to his firm, valued at about \$2,200. Some parcels belonging to Rev. Dr. Newton and Mr. Charles Stewart were also burned. Mr. Bannerman proceeded directly to Winnipeg to see what could be done in the matter.

THE following letter was received last mail by Mr. D. Ross, from the department of the interior, being a reply to one of the resolutions passed at the meeting held in the public school house last January, of which Mr. Ross was chairman, the resolutions having been transmitted to the department: "Ottawa, 30th April, 1883. Sir—I have the honor, by direction of the minister of the interior, to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution passed at a public meeting held in Edmonton on the 22nd of January last, with reference to the allotment of townships 53 and 54 in ranges 23 and 24 west of the 4th meridian, to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company. The whole subject of claims to land in the Edmonton district by the original settlers will be considered at an early date. I have the honor, etc. Wm. R. Hall, assistant secretary." This is very satisfactory—as far as it goes.

W. R. BRERETON, of the H.B.Co., arrived from Lac Ste. Anne on Thursday. Seeding was over when he left the lake, and the settlers' crops were looking well. The Indians had not as much sown as last year, not having received the assistance of an instructor. There are no fish, and as the ducks are hatching they are poor and hard to get, so that the Indians are not in a prosperous condition. A band of Indians arrived from Jasper house with the product of their winter hunt to trade. They waited at the lake until Mr. Brereton came to Edmonton and took out the goods they required. They brought no news from Jasper. A case of assault, Virginie Belcourt vs. Antoine Plant, was tried before Mr. Brereton on Monday last. Some months ago Mr. Plant conceived a desire to marry Miss Belcourt, but when he mentioned the matter to her she emphatically declined to fall in with his views. He asked her and was refused three times. After the third refusal he used some threats about frightening her into marrying him. There has been ill feeling between the families of the two parties for some time, and these refusals and threats did not improve matters any. The assault occurred on May 8th, the girl swearing at the trial that Plant fired at her and that she heard the shots strike near her. At the time he fired the shot he was about 150 yards distant. Other witnesses swore that they saw Plant load his gun and that he only put powder in it. After the shooting, when the arrest of Plant was talked of, he declared that he would resist and would make it hot for any policeman or other person who interfered with him. However, when the policemen actually appeared he submitted quietly. He was bound over to keep the peace for three months, himself in \$50 and Xavier Plant in \$50. The arrest has had a good effect upon the Indians and half-breeds at Lac Ste. Anne.

E. CAREY and G. Norris arrived from Winnipeg and Swift Current on Wednesday last. They left Swift Current on the morning of Sunday the 27th, only taking eleven days to come in. One day was lost this side of Battle river in attempting to follow the Pipestone creek up, but having got on a wrong trail the attempt was a failure. The road from Swift Current to Battle river was first class. The trail was dry and there was plenty of water for stock. Some creeks that were swimming deep when the party were going down in April, were dry when they were coming back. The only drawback to the road is the long stretch this side of the Forks—150 miles—without wood. Times are very hard amongst the dry goods merchants in Winnipeg, failures are of daily occurrence and clearing sales are going on all the time. In many cases goods can be purchased more cheaply from the retail than the wholesale houses. The trouble arises from over loading with goods during the boom when money was plentiful and credit easily procured. Now, money is scarce and no credit is given, the consequence is a general collapse. The wholesale houses are all right, but owing to the low prices at which retailers are selling, and the losses incurred by retail failures, business is not by means satisfactory. The retail grocery business was also overdone, and many of the smaller establishments are going under. The larger retail and the wholesale houses are solid yet and doing a fair business. Building operations are at a stand still compared with last year. Rents are still high, but there are a great many empty houses. Only part of the hotels are doing a rushing business. Immigration is pouring in and there is no cause for discouragement, except for men whose business was overdone during the boom, or who depended on the boom for a living. All the towns along the C.P.R. west of Winnipeg seem very dull, except Moosejaw, which is going ahead rapidly. There is no trouble getting freight out west as far as Swift Current, that part of the road being now in the hands of the company. Beyond Swift Current chances have to be taken. From Winnipeg to Brandon the road is in first class order. From Brandon to Moosejaw it is not in bad condition, but from Moosejaw to Swift Current it is not ballasted yet, but the work is being proceeded with. On Saturday, May 26th, track was laid within eight miles of Medicine Hat. There did not seem to be any certainty whether the road was going to cross the South Branch there or keep along the south side and cross the Belly river above its junction with the Bow. There did not seem to be any certainty in Winnipeg as to the Rogers' pass through the Selkirk's, but it was asserted that the syndicate would carry the road around the bend of the Columbia rather than give up the Kicking horse pass. At the same time it is certain that no contracts for grading beyond Calgary are or will be let this year. The passenger trip from Swift Current to Winnipeg occupies two days and a night. The rate is about fifteen miles an hour.

THE Hamilton, Ont., council recently considered the matter of keeping the Hamilton & Northwestern railway independent of or handing it over to the Syndicate. A majority were in favor of handing it over.

A bill to make seduction a misdemeanor introduced in the house of commons by Mr. Charlton, after having passed that house has been thrown out by the senate. Another nail in the senate's coffin.

G. Parker is on trial in Lake City, Colorado, charged with having killed, robbed and eaten five companions in the year 1872 while on a prospecting tour in Colorado. He confessed the crime in court.

General Crook went into the Sierra Madre mountains, Mexico, hunting Apache Indians, with only 200 men. It is feared that the Apaches have played the Custer game on him.

The steamer Grappler was burned off Seymour narrows, Vancouver island, in the latter end of April. Forty-eight Chinamen, twenty whites and two Indians were drowned.

A mad dog recently entered a church in South Carolina and caused a panic. He was promptly shot by the members of the congregation.

Five hundred agricultural and other laborers, mechanics and domestic servants left Liverpool for Canada on the 3rd of May.

The ocean passage from Queenstown to New York was made lately in twelve minutes less than seven days.

Canadian volunteers to the number of 24,760 will drill twelve days in camp this summer.

GENERAL NEWS.

Small pox is in St. Louis.

A cyclone damaged Patterson, N.J., lately. Sir Charles Tupper leaves for England, June 16th.

Parnell keeps his place of residence in London a secret.

The price of land in Ireland is the lowest known for generations.

DeBrazza and Stanley are likely to be at war on the Congo shortly.

One constable fatally wounded another at Elgin, Albert county, N. B.

All the roads in Dakota were blocked by snow on Saturday, May 5th.

Jay Cooke is a millionaire again just in time to start another panic.

The G.T.R. workshops are to be removed from Toronto and Hamilton.

Six inches of hail stones fell in the streets of Denver on the 18th of May.

Prussia and Greece have prohibited the importation of American pork.

A government powder magazine at Priddy's Head exploded killing six persons.

Vanderbilt recently made 212 miles in 206 minutes on the Canada Southern.

Fifty whites were murdered in four days in the Gila Valley by Apache Indians.

It is estimated that the United States crop will be 1,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Fall wheat in South Essex, Ont., suffered severely last winter and much of it ruined.

The color of the uniform of the British army is to be changed from scarlet to grey.

An extension of Lake St. John railway to James bay is proposed. The country is well wooded.

The North-West land company's emigration proposals to the British government have been recommended for rejection by the Irish secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

NOTICE.—All parties who subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Long Bros. and who have not yet paid, are requested to forward the amounts so subscribed to the Bulletin office at once, as the lists should have closed on June 1st.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Will remove to

THEIR NEW PREMISES

On the corner of Fraser avenue and Main street, opposite their present stand, on

THURSDAY NEXT.

A large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

DRY GOODS, AND

GENERAL GROCERIES,

Now on the way from the end of the track, and expected to arrive next week.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW STORE

And the new goods.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 9, 1888.

SETTLEMENT VS. SPECULATION.

The new land act has become law. The last amendment, moved by Mr. Charlton, "That all sales of agricultural lands should be made on the condition of actual settlement by the purchaser and the quantity limited to the quantity actually cultivated by the settler," was lost by a vote of 101 to 40, all the Manitoba members, except Watson, voting against it. The way this amendment is stated places the issue between the settler and the speculator, and their partisans on a square footing. Those who voted yesterday declared themselves in favor of the principle of the land for the settler, while those who voted nay plainly declared their opposition to the land being given to the speculator. Ever since the change in the land policy of the government took place there has been an amount of haziness as to what was really the ultimate object of the change. It was asserted that the land was placed in the hands of speculators merely to protect settlement, and although such a thing was absurd, in view of the land speculations that were made to that effect, many people believed, and believe still, that such was the case. Let them not be deluded any longer. Speculation in property is now the avowed object of the Canadian land policy, and a trial over two of the representatives of the people are in favor of it.

Whether the policy of speculation is a good one or not let the latest issue report of the minister of the Interior says on page 6 of the blue book Wm. Pearce, inspector of Dominion land agencies, says for the information of the honorable the minister of the interior: "One of the great evils of this country is the quantity of land homesteaded and not occupied. Immense areas are—and have been in some cases for years—held locked up, principally to satisfy the ambition of speculators." This coming from the source from which it does—added altogether from the corroborative knowledge of every experienced man in the North-West—is to the point; conclusive; beyond contradiction. Mr. Pearce proposes various ways and means whereby this "great evil" may be modified, and he advises that in all cases where the settlement conditions have not been fulfilled the land shall at once be thrown open for settlement a second time. But when Mr. Charlton makes a motion in the house embodying Mr. Pearce's idea and carrying it out to its logical and right conclusion, it is voted down by two to one, the majority being led by the very minister of the interior for whom Mr. Pearce compiled his information in regard to the evils of "immense areas" of land being held for speculation. In making such a report to the Canadian government Mr. Pearce has cast his pearls (of thought) before swine, who have trampled them under foot.

Mr. Pearce complained that land homesteaded into uncultivated and asserts that this is one of the great evils of the country. Mr. Charlton moved that on all lands passing out of the hands of the crown cultivation shall be made on the conditions of transfer. The proposition of the minister of the interior of the entries of uncultivated homesteads will probably be agreed to, but that of the latter in regard to the cultivation of lands sold will not. If it is a fact that immense areas being held vacant to gratify the ambition of homesteading speculators is an evil—which it certainly is—it is not as great an evil if immense areas are held uncultivated to gratify the ambition of purchasing speculators. As to which evil has gone the greatest length let the blue book bear witness. During 1882 entries were made for homesteads to the amount of 1,181,652 acres, while during the same year sales to the amount of 613,282 acres were made. Supposing one-fourth of the homesteads to have been taken and held for purely speculative purposes—which is a very high proportion if Mr. Pearce and the agencies of which he is inspector are good for

anything—and supposing the land covered by these entries to be now lying uncultivated, it appears that during the same year the department deliberately sold twice as large an area of land as it cultivated. The distinct understanding that it should be waste as long as the purchaser desired, although there was a certainty of its being at least twice as great an evil as the one which Mr. Pearce alludes to as one of the great evils of the country.

By voting against it, as well as satisfied, the parliament has declared that it shall be perpetuated.

The new act provides that the right of pre-emption shall cease on the 1st of January, 1889, and during the debate on this point the premier remarked that he "supported the land withheld from pre-emption would be given out for settlement." This "caught" the whole house, the members agreeing that for the sake of the settlement of the country speculation in pre-emptions ought to be stopped. It is strange how every change in the land law is for the purpose of increasing facilities for settlement and at the same time how the area available for settlement is narrowed down by lightning rate and the terms made harder year by year. What reason was advanced for doing away with the right of pre-emption does not appear in the debates of the house, and it is hard to say what it was. It cannot be that the country is already filled up by settlers, for many of the hands of speculators yet without a house or farm. Neither can it be that the land is nearly all taken up by speculators, for but lately in the house the premier laughed at the idea that the lands granted to speculators were any considerable proportion of the whole. It cannot be that the government wants to do away with the money out of the land, for the pre-emptor pays the full price of \$2 an acre for what he gets. The only reason that can be assigned is that it is to the interest of the speculators who have the North-West in their hands and the parliament under their thumbs to keep as many settlers on as little land as possible, so that as the settlers circumstances improve they will find a readier market for their lands when the settlers are crowded upon 160 acres apiece than they would if each man was allowed in the first place 320 acres. The withdrawal of the odd sections throughout the fertile belt of the homesteaded, the withdrawal of the even sections south of the railway belt, and now the abolition of the pre-emption right, are all merely steps towards the final abolition of free homesteading and the transforming of the North-West into one huge preserve over which the sign might be written, "No Trespassing." The defeat of Charlton's amendment shows clearly the tendencies of our rulers to-day. It is not settlement they want, but speculation.

That the pre-emption right is to a certain extent a speculation must be admitted. Very few men require to farm more than 160 acres of land for years after they commence operations. But it looks strange to see the same government that in one year hands over 3,000,000 acres of land to speculators pure and simple in the shape of colonization societies and less than 1,000,000 to settlers in the shape of pre-emption, and at the same time to encourage speculation while allowing the larger to flourish at will. While the pre-emption speculation can only exist in proportion to the amount of actual settlement the colonization speculation has no bounds. During the past year 2,374 townships, containing 61,085,440 acres, were applied for, and all the prevented the odd sections in those townships, to the amount of 30,000,000 acres, being in the hands of speculators to-day was the fact that the money to make the first payments of 40 cents an acre was not forthcoming. As soon as money becomes plentiful once more, if this form of speculation is allowed, half the area of the North-West—the odd sections—will be in the hands of land monopolies such as cursed Ontario 50 years ago and as cursed Europe to-day, and there is no guarantee that such as is not already settled by the other half—the even sections—will be in the same state.

It is strange to find that the example of the United States and Ireland, and the experience of the other provinces of Canada, before them our rulers should be so blind as to attempt to perpetrate a system of landlordism and land monopoly upon this great country. Do they think that

the men who have fled from this curse in Europe or in eastern Canada will submit to it here? Do they think that the settlers of this North-West will endure hardship, exposure, and toil, to enrich the grabbers of other countries, by paying for land which belongs of right to themselves? Verily these men are of a sanguine and hopeful temperament, if they expect any such thing. Besides all the regulations, land is plentiful, cheap and yet. The shoe has not begun to pinch. But when it does, those who are so carelessly sowing the wind may depend upon it that they will reap the whirlwind. Whether right or wrong, the spirit of the age is against land monopolies. The cry all over the world is "The land for the people," and it is better that Canada, of all countries, should now, at the beginning of its career, hand its public domain over to a system which is breeding troubles and tumults throughout the world, and is to all appearances doomed to destruction.

The citizens of Manitoba last spring applied to lieutenant-governor Dewdney, by petition, for the incorporation of their city. His reply was that power was being asked of the general government for the North-West council to deal with such matters, and that if this power was obtained the petition would be referred to the council, and the only way to be held sometime during the summer. Although this answer is somewhat unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not say that anything will certainly be done, it holds out some hopes that incorporation may be effected through the medium of the council; and if so, the incorporation of the city of Winnipeg would be a great step forward. Now that the council and the election in this district are both over people will have a little time to spare before having commences, and it would be a good idea to stir this incorporation matter up a little while there is an opportunity and before the sitting of the council takes place. During the winter the council will have more and longer discussions than in summer; but as the council will almost certainly sit before winter, it would be too late then to discuss the matter for this year, and a session of the council may not be held again for some time. If anything is to be done it must be done at this time. At a meeting that was held last winter the subject was discussed at some length and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. If the committee have taken any action a report from them might throw some light on the advisability of the project, the best method of carrying it out, and the feeling of the people in regard to it. Taxes follow incorporation, and whether the people are willing to impose taxes upon themselves, for the sake of having public improvements or not is the question to be decided. As it is utterly impossible to have public improvements without paying for them and as there are in the last degree necessary for the progress of the country, and the increase in value of the land, it is in the best interests of all parties that incorporation should be effected at once, provided always that the affairs of the municipality are properly conducted after incorporation has taken place. But if the affairs of the municipality are not in order in this light it would be unwise to attempt in any way to force incorporation upon them. The affairs of a municipality are entirely in the hands of the people and if at the beginning they are prejudiced against it there is very little hope that its affairs will be conducted successfully. Even if there were no objection to the jarring of interests or matters will be allowed to run themselves with the result that a minority will rule, and certainly not in the interests of the majority. If, however, a majority of the people see that the scheme will benefit them and will work together for its successful carrying out, there is no reason why incorporation should not be effected. Even in the present sparsely settled state of portions of the district. Bad management is the great cause of municipal governments, and this bad management arises from the fact that the people do not look sharply after their own interests, placing men in office to obtain cliques than because they are reliable and qualified for the position. If a similar course is followed here, of course the result will be similar but there is no reason

that this should be the case. If a municipality is organized there is no reason why its affairs should not be conducted economically and with benefit to the community, if those who are chosen to look after these affairs are properly qualified. There can be no doubt that it would be better for all parties if the whole district were included in a single municipality. The principal thing wanted is the repairing of the leading roads. Every part of the district is equally interested in this matter, and it can be attended to better by a council of the whole district than by councils of different parts of it, as the single council must have some central system, while the separate councils might not agree with each other and there would be a chafing of interests and general dissatisfaction. Whether any other part or the whole of the district is to be formed into a municipality or not it is high time that steps were taken to have the town of Edmonton incorporated. There are many matters which, if attended to now at a trifling cost, would save much annoyance and expense in the future. Sidewalks are needed, some of the streets—notably Main street—require to be straightened and defined, the approaches to the city from the north and from the south side of the river, should be improved, and many other things which require the expenditure of a moderate sum. At the same time a great deal of the land in the city is held by non-residents, who will neither build, sell, nor acquiesce voluntarily in making public improvements, and the only way in which they can be compelled to pay their fair share towards these improvements, is by the organization of a municipality. It is a little too late now for those who are actually residents here should have to shoulder the burden of all the improvements made, while the non-residents are content to sit themselves, or do without any improvements whatever, and yet as matters stand this is what they have to do. There are, however, some circumstances, under such circumstances, and the sooner the circumstances are changed by incorporation the better.

Is a late interview with a reporter of the Winnipeg Sun lieutenant-governor Dewdney said that the reason the North-West council was not called together last year, was because its powers were so limited that it was not worth while to incur the expense. He also said that he had applied to the government for an increase of membership and for new and enlarged powers, and that the government had granted his request. He said further that six members would be added to the council, two or three being from the country between the western boundary of Manitoba and Swift Current creek, and one for the ranching district of Fort MacLeod. The meeting is to take place in August at Regina. "When the whole of the questions referring to the wants and welfare of the territories were reviewed, and this latter sentence that the powers of the council are now to be as extensive as they were before, it is to be hoped that the present time, if our information is correct, six appointed members of the council and if there are to be six elected members, which is what it is to be supposed Mr. Dewdney means, the representatives of the people will not be in such a pitiful minority as formerly, while the fact of half the members of the council and the president thereof being appointees of the general government, is surely sufficient warrant for the interests of that government will be satisfactorily conserved, even should every one of the elected members be ultra radicals, which is not at all likely. The fact that the council will be increased, and the council coupled with an increase of its powers is a good thing, but all this is of very little use unless the grant of money placed at its disposal is also increased. The \$25,800 placed in the estimates for expenditure by the North-West council will be almost entirely exhausted by the meeting of the members and the expenses of the session, and if there was very little use of the council meeting before, there is less now if it is to be reduced to a few little ordinances and incorporation acts might be passed, but these could have been made into a single act, and quite as satisfactorily by the Canadian parliament. The principal duty of the council should be to attend to public improvements throughout the territories, for which, being constituted of men resident in the different districts and some of them travelling about a great deal, it is surely quite useless if no money is placed at its disposal if it can do nothing in this most important matter. The force of a legislative body requiring its whole revenue simply to exist in the form of salaries and expenses of the general government cannot afford any more money than what will simply keep the machine running, it is no more to save money by abolishing the council altogether and applying the salaries of the councillors directly to the improvement of the country, if a bad and uneducated and sufficiently honest could be found to administer the fund.

THE EXPLORERS.

J. Haney and J. B. Quessel arrived from their exploring trip to the head waters of this river, on Tuesday evening last. They started on the 15th of March last with two horses and sleighs and a man to bring the horses back from the mountain fort. They took a canoe on one of the sleighs. Arrived at the Peace hills Indian farm on Saturday the 17th. By this time the snow had left to such an extent that they could not travel with sleighs and had to lie up until their man went to Battle river and returned with two carts on Friday the 23rd. Started on Saturday and camped at J. Lee's place that night and lay there all Easter Sunday. Had a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Indian reservation visiting and dining with them on Sunday. Reached Battle river on Monday the 28th. Apparently a fine farming country. Crossed Wolf creek on Tuesday and camped at the forks of the Rocky mountain house trail. On Wednesday they found some heavy spruce on the right hand side of the trail, also some large poplar. The snow had increased in depth so that they left one cart there, loading the stuff on the canoe using it as a flat sleigh. Crossed Blind man's river on Thursday the 19th with the canoe. Noticed a ledge of rock in the bank of the creek which was supposed to be limestone. On Friday passed the Three hills; both land and timber were of very little account. On Saturday, the 31st, crossed Medicine creek, Quise have creek and camped on Bad water creek. On Sunday, April 1st, left the second cart there, as the snow was very deep, loaded everything on the canoe, and hitched the two horses on it; crossed la Garde creek and arrived at the site of Rocky mountain house the same day.

Waited at the Mountain house until the 27th of April for the ice to start. The river cleared on the 27th and on Saturday, the 28th, the two men started up the river in the canoe. The river was very bad and they nearly lost the canoe in the rapids. Only went up a short distance and camped until Monday on the north side. The river banks showed a sandstone and soapstone formation. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, they kept going up stream. The formation was similar all the time and the banks of the river principally covered with black pine. Reached the mouth of the south fork or Clearwater river on Thursday, Ascension day, and called it Ascension river. Camped a few miles up it. Lay in camp all Friday on account of snow. Made ten miles up the river on Saturday. River very rapid, banks covered with black pine. Course from the south south west. Laid up on Sunday. On Monday, May 7th, portaged around some terrible rapids; sandstone, soapstone and black slate with streaks of quartz showed in the river banks on the west side. Caught sight of the Rockies on Tuesday, the 8th; gloomy country. Reached the first range of the Rockies on the 9th. River very rapid; mountains rocky, but covered with scrubby timber. A large stream comes in on the east side at the base of the range. The explorers called it Virgin river. Prospected all of Thursday, 10th. No color of gold. Very broken country. Immense quantities of fallen timber of large size, and still sound. Rain all day on the 11th. Went up ten miles prospecting and caught a couple of trout. The river flows in a deep rocky canyon. On the 15th moved down a little, and on the 16th prospected on the east side of the river, but found no colors. Moved further down on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, prospecting; no colors. Passed the Big rapids on Saturday, Trinity Sunday, 20th, lay up all day. On Monday moved further down and sunk a shaft ten feet to bed rock; no color. Prospected all Tuesday with the same result, and gave up.

Moved down to the Saskatchewan on Wednesday, the 23rd of May, and went up stream a short distance; camped all Thursday in snow and rain. In sight of the mountains on Friday. Formation in banks of sandstone, soapstone and iron. On Saturday got colors, and got to the first canyon. Camped on north side. Shelly bed rock on south side. In camp all Sunday; snow and rain. On Monday found colors on south side. Moved up on Tuesday to the first range of the Rockies. On the 30th moved down and prospected but found nothing striking. Passed the mouth of Ascension river on the 31st, snow and rain. Passed the Rocky mountain house on June 1st and camped a little above the mouth of the north fork. Reached Goose encampment on the 2nd. Camped at Whitemud on the 3rd. On Monday, the 4th, started down the river on a raft with Dan. Noyes, but were compelled to tie up by rain. Reached Edmonton Tuesday evening.

The North fork is nearly as large as the main river. The Ascension carries as much water as the main stream in the spring, but not nearly as much in the fall. The main river is about fifty yards wide below the junction. There is comparatively little good spruce growing along the river above the Rocky mountain house, but large forests can be seen on the hill sides at a distance. The Ascension or Clearwater is a very rapid and dangerous stream, much more so than the main river. Coal is not noticed in the banks of the main river above Goose encampment

as plentifully as below that point, but there is some coal and ironstone all along. Mr. Haney brought down some specimens of rock supposed to be gold bearing quartz, but for lack of an assayist, that matter must remain in doubt for the present. This trip has shown another place that the gold does not come from, but where it does come from is as great a mystery as ever.

SLAVE LAKE.

The lake has been clear of ice since the 17th inst., the earliest on record. It is generally on or about the 1st June before it opens. It is some five or six feet lower this spring than it was last fall. For some reason in years of high water the fish get so very bad as to be unfit to eat, as in the case of the last two or three years. Now that the lake has fallen the fish are improving considerably.

We have had very dry weather all spring—only one or two passing showers—but as there are no farmers here we are not sorry to have it so. The roads which were almost impassable, are now in pretty good order.

The H.B.Co. have sent a party of 7 men on the cart road over the portage to Peace river, most of the bridges having been washed away in the first rush of water. The larger bridges on the Heart rivers, however, are still up.

Mr. J. W. Hayes arrived from Peace river on the 16th inst., and reports everything blooming over there; also that flowers, leaves grass, etc., are about fifteen days ahead of this place. Mr. Hayes has sold out his kit party to the H.B.Co., at Dunvagen, and partly to Mr. J. A. B. Milton. It is very much to be regretted that Messrs. McRae, Hayes and Lloyd are obliged to give up their enterprise in Peace river, but we most sincerely hope to see them back again in a year or two.

McDonald and Courtepatte arrived on the 16th of May, from Edmonton, with horses for Mr. Thompson, D.T.S. They were 39 days on the road and came by a new trail, crossing the Athabaska at the mouth of the Slave river, and keeping on the north of Slave river and the lake to this place. The horses were very poor, but all that started from Edmonton arrived.

T. MacKay, of Thompson's party, who started some 25 or 30 days ago for Vicar's cache on the south side of the Deer mountain, has just arrived minus two horses, leaving about three-quarters of the stuff in cache yet. A fourth trip will be necessary, and at this rate a fifth and sixth.

Myles McDermot and Jos. Pruden started for Lac la Biche on 21st inst. by canoe. Nazaire Martel, retiring servant of the H.B.Co., also started that day for the same place by similar conveyance.

The H.B.Co. will be starting a brigade of boats to the landing on or about the 29th inst.

Slave Lake, 22nd May.

In the Phoenix Park murder trials, Daniel Curley was sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of May. The jury on Timothy Kelly disagreed. Michael Fagan was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of May. Fitzharris (Skin the goat) was acquitted, there was no evidence against him but that of informers. Patrick Delaney pleaded guilty; he said he was forced to go to the park against his will: Brady and Kelly and no one else committed the murders. Thos. Caffery also pleaded guilty; he said he did not know what was going to happen twenty minutes before the murder took place. Delaney and Caffery were sentenced to be hanged on the 2nd of June; the death sentence on Delaney has been commuted. The grand jury has returned true bills against Tynan, or No. 1, John Walsh and P. J. Sheridan for murder, and against Fitzharris as accessory after the fact. The government will demand the extradition of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan. Kelly was found guilty on a third trial and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June.

Upwards of five hundred emigrants left Liverpool by the Dominion Line steamer Oregon for Canada, under the auspices of the Samaritan Society, in charge of Mr. John James Jones. The party is composed chiefly of agricultural and other laborers, domestic servants and mechanics. The Society obtains employment in Canada for nearly every member of the party.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in bidding farewell to the Irish emigrants, said the Government were determined, as far as possible, to assist those desirous of seeking a new life in a new country. One of the conditions upon which the Government would grant assistance was that families go as a whole and not in broken parts.

In a recent speech in the house on the land bill, Mr. Charlton held that "above all the settler should be protected, the speculation discouraged, that the government should hold their lands as a sacred trust to be parted with only to the man who would work them." Correct.

A tornado north of Benton, Texas, in the latter part of April, caused incalculable damage. Hail fell like showers of grape shot, and some of the stones were five inches in diameter. Much stock was killed, and one house was blown four hundred yards.

NOTICES.

WRITING PAPER, envelopes, ink, and school books, at the Bulletin office.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle their accounts before the 15th June. JAS. ROSS, tinsmith.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

CHAMPION.—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week. At Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Custer's Cut Bank lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on June 24th.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

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(Limited),

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Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

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REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

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ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

CANADA WEST.

Medicine Hat has been changed to Leopold. Brandon is to have a court house and jail. Typhoid is prevalent and fatal at Rapid City.

The Marquette Review has become an eight page paper.

The Catholic Herald of Winnipeg has suspended publication.

Customs receipts at Winnipeg during April amounted to \$230,000.

Major Rogers, of the C.P.R. Selkirk pass, was in Victoria at last accounts.

Dr. Henderson, of Montreal, is on the way to Calgary to practise his profession.

Seeling commenced at Turtle mountain on the 5th of April at Indian Head on the 10th.

D. J. Wagner, of Kingston, has been appointed inspector of timber limits in the Northwest.

J. E. Gully & Co. have received the contract of erecting the new Winnipeg parliament buildings.

The new city hall of Winnipeg is crumbling and has been condemned. Winnipeg is out of luck on city halls.

P. McArthur is building a large 160 foot long to play on Lake Manitoba. It is for the coal and lumber trade.

Rat Portage is a very rowdy place and the mayor has been obliged to telegraph to Winnipeg for reinforcements of police.

The Northwest electric light and power company has received the contract of lighting the city of Winnipeg for three years.

The Winnipeg city council is presenting a petition to the federal government for the opening up of the Hudson's bay route.

Michael Clarke was run over by his own hand car and had both jaws broken, while working on the C.P.R. southwestern at Pin Point.

Thirty-nine thousand dollars more was withdrawn from the savings bank at Winnipeg than was deposited in it during the three months ending April 30th.

Duncan McArthur, late manager of the Merchants bank, Winnipeg, has been publicly hanged by the business men of the town. He has started a bank of his own.

Lieut. Gov. Dewdney, stipendiary magistrate Richardson and MacLeod have been appointed commissioners to act judicially in extradition matters in the North West.

Regina is getting down to a civilization basis. Tenders have been put for grading Broad, Victoria, Albert and Dewdney streets. Work on the reservoir on Pipe of Bones stream is to be commenced at once.

The Winnipeg Times in speaking of the governor and council of the North West says: "The people of the North West Territories are probably the only white men under the queen's sceptre who have an absentee governor and no government."

Prince Albert Times, April 25: Ducks are plentiful. Lots in the water market are on the market. A brass band of sixteen pieces is to be started, the instruments are expected in July. River began to break up on Sunday the 22nd inst.

Prince Albert Times, April 18: Break up has risen from 56 to 87 a week. Mr. Loucks has bought the ferry at Stanley's crossing, of the South branch on the Prince Albert and Carleton river trail. Chester Thompson had a stable and horse cremated; loss, \$800.

The Winnipeg Commercial of April 2nd contains a long list of business failures in that city and Manitoba generally, mostly of a minor character, however. The Commercial says that there must of necessity follow a period of reaction after one of over-confidence.

Prince Albert Times, May 2: Farmers have started to plow. A prediction is made to be fulfilled. Freight from Troy is five cents per cent. Shannon & Johnson threshed over 70,000 bushels of grain this season. Real estate business is improving. River is clear of ice. Rumored that the South Saskatchewan valley railway company could not get a charter. The same contract for Moore & McDowell's mill has arrived. Lacrosse and baseball practice have commenced. Chester Thompson is improving a steam engine and thrasher to arrive about the 8th of June. The Qu'Appelle river has been bridged at a point north of Regina.

Surveys on the Upper Saskatchewan will be as follows: A block surveyor will run the base line near Battleford, and Messrs. Roundfoot and McLean will run township outlines in this vicinity and northwesterly along the river towards Fort Pitt. Mr. Cavana will outline near the Elbow and south of Battleford. Messrs. Kaine and McArthur will run base lines from the fourth to the fifth meridians, and Messrs. Oude, McArthur, Ellis and Dean will accompany them with the outlines. The contract for subdividing several townships will be let immediately, and other contracts will be let if the progress of the outline survey is satisfactory. This year all existing settlements will be included.

Herold.

Portions of the even numbered sections lying along the line of the C.P.R. west of Winnipeg, and of the even numbered sections lying between the main line of the C.P.R. and the international boundary line, and between the Red River and the dirt hills, as well as some of the even numbered sections well as some of the even numbered sections were to have been offered for sale by public auction in Winnipeg commencing on the 15th of May.

During a speech in the house on the 2nd of May, as reported in the Winnipeg Times, Sir John pointed out that when he had proposed some years ago to make the North West pay for its land railroad, he was told his plans were wild and idiotic, now he was able to announce, and no man would sneer at it as a wild notion, that the land would pay for the road and the road was opening up the country for settlement. Further evidence as to the light in which the general government sees the North West is not necessary.

A number of the Temperance colonization society's lands were on their way to spy out the land on May 12th. Two million acres of land have been reserved by the government and have been reserved by the government for the company, but the latter will only take forty townships this year, and ask the government to hold the rest until their option until the 1st of July. They talk of building a railroad from Regina to Saskatoon, but a company that is not in a position to pay 40 cents an acre for the land, and which is not likely to be able to build a railroad. They interviewed Lieut. Governor Dewdney and he informed them that their lands were all first class and that coal banks, for the Northwestern coal and navigation company, will be completed in two years. The steamer will be built in at Medicine Hat. It began to storm on Friday evening, the 23rd ult., and still continues.

Mr. Woodworth did not make much out of his motion picture information in regard to the control of the Winnipeg Times. The premier said there was no correspondence. "No government worthy of the name would keep a man on hand, and newspaper that became a slavish supporter of any government would soon lose its usefulness." The Times rises to remark on such a subject. "Mr. Woodworth's highest conception of the duty of a journalist is that it should, under all circumstances, stand by the measures and the men it is opposed by and against whom it is identified. This is often impossible and always unadvisable." The Times concludes by saying that "news papers best serve the public by seeking first to serve the country."

Freight rates from Prince Arthur's landing to Winnipeg, 435 miles, are, for first class merchandise, \$1.49, and for third class, 86c per 100 lbs. In special classes, first class is 34c. per cwt., 2nd 86c. per cwt., 3rd 81.57c. per cwt., 4th 78c. per cwt., 5th 74c. per cwt., 6th 70c. per cwt., 7th 66c. per cwt., 8th 62c. per cwt., 9th 58c. per cwt., 10th 54c. per cwt., 11th 50c. per cwt., 12th 46c. per cwt., 13th 42c. per cwt., 14th 38c. per cwt., 15th 34c. per cwt., 16th 30c. per cwt., 17th 26c. per cwt., 18th 22c. per cwt., 19th 18c. per cwt., 20th 14c. per cwt., 21st 10c. per cwt., 22nd 6c. per cwt., 23rd 2c. per cwt., 24th 0c. per cwt., 25th 0c. per cwt., 26th 0c. per cwt., 27th 0c. per cwt., 28th 0c. per cwt., 29th 0c. per cwt., 30th 0c. per cwt., 31st 0c. per cwt., 32nd 0c. per cwt., 33rd 0c. per cwt., 34th 0c. per cwt., 35th 0c. per cwt., 36th 0c. per cwt., 37th 0c. per cwt., 38th 0c. per cwt., 39th 0c. per cwt., 40th 0c. per cwt., 41st 0c. per cwt., 42nd 0c. per cwt., 43rd 0c. per cwt., 44th 0c. per cwt., 45th 0c. per cwt., 46th 0c. per cwt., 47th 0c. per cwt., 48th 0c. per cwt., 49th 0c. per cwt., 50th 0c. per cwt., 51st 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